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MUIR, RAMSEY. *Nationalism and Internationalism*. Pp. 229. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1917.

The main thesis of this work is that the growth of the national state constitutes a step in the development of internationalism. The author takes issue with those who believe that the growth of intense nationalism has been the cause of most international conflicts and is at the root of the present world struggle. He emphasizes the importance of having political boundaries co-terminous with national units. Boundaries determined by conquest are certain, sooner or later, to be the source of further conflict. Furthermore, with national ambition satisfied through the corresponding arrangement of political boundaries, there is furnished the basis for the growth of orderly relations between states. The author believes that with national ambitions satisfied, there will be no danger of international aggression.

His lucid presentation of the subject, combined with the judicious use of historical material, makes this book one of the most illuminating presentations, thus far published, of the relation between nationalism and internationalism.

L. S. R.

SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. *A Survey of International Relations between the United States and Germany*. Pp. cxiv, 390. Price, \$5.00. New York: University Press, 1917.

The title of this work is a bit misleading. It indicates that the book is a treatise on the relations between the United States and Germany, but in fact the contents embrace much more than the title suggests. To start with, there are 114 pages (about one-fourth of the entire matter of the text) of documentary material consisting of extracts from the writings of German philosophers like Hegel and Lasson, of militarists, like von Clausewitz, von Moltke and Bernhardt, of the historians Treitschke and Mommsen, from the utterances of Frederick the Great, Bismark, Bethmann Hollweg and William II, and from the *Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege*, all selected for the purpose of illustrating German conceptions regarding the nature of the state, of international law and of international policy. They appear to have been translated by the author from the German original, and in some cases they are accompanied by critical bibliographical and expository notes. They illustrate well enough the immoral, not to say brutal, theories which have long been current in Germany, although it is submitted that in some cases more apt selections could have been made, notably from von Clausewitz and the *Kriegsbrauch*. Interesting and valuable enough as illustrations of Germany's philosophy, they of course have no immediate relation to the subject of the treatise as announced in the title. This elaborate exhibit is followed by a chapter on the genesis of the war of 1914 in which the international relations of Europe since 1815 are reviewed.

The author then proceeds to consider the problem of American neutrality following the outbreak of the war in Europe and he examines in turn the various charges of unneutral conduct made against the government and people of the United States as they are set forth in Senator Stone's letter of January 8, 1915, to